

General colour above dark broccoli-brown (*Ridgway*), this colour running as usual on to the limbs, and extending on the belly, as in *H. orientalis*, nearly or quite to the middle line, the chin and throat, the axillæ, and the inguinal region, however, remaining orange or white. On the head the usual white interorbital patch is reduced to two small spots, each about one third of an inch square; the postorbital marking is a mere narrow line, sometimes almost obsolete; while the prominent nuchal line is reduced to a very narrow one, barely reaching to the withers and more or less interrupted altogether on the nape. Tail rather short, brown, its terminal half mixed with longer whitish hairs, but less profusely so than usual.

Skull light and delicate, with a slender conical muzzle; zygomata diverging backwards, less boldly expanded anteriorly than usual. Infraorbital foramina of medium size.

Teeth small, almost as small as in *H. moschata*, but of the rounded shape characteristic of *H. orientalis* and its allies (see measurements below).

Dimensions of the type (a well-made skin, apparently a male):—

Head and body 350 millim.; tail 130; hind foot 46; hairy part of sole 19.

Skull: extreme length from gnathion to occiput 72; greatest breadth 40·2; interorbital breadth 17·2; intertemporal breadth 15·7; breadth of brain-case 28·5; greatest mastoid breadth 32; palate length from gnathion 33; palate breadth between outer corners of $\underline{p.4}$ and $\underline{m.1}$ 18·4.

Teeth: $\underline{p.4}$, antero-posterior diameter 5·9, greatest oblique diameter 6·0, distance from antero-external corner to back of inner lobe 4·5; $\underline{m.1}$, greatest diameter 5·9; $\underline{m.1}$, length 6·0, breadth 2·8.

Hab. Mount Kina Balu, N. Borneo, about 4000 feet.

Type: B.M. 95.1.23.3.

This species seems on the whole, as is natural, to be most nearly allied to the Javan *H. orientalis*, Horsf., from which it may be readily distinguished by its smaller size, smaller teeth, and the reduction of the white head-markings.

XLI.—*Description of a new Species of Papilio from West Africa.* By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S.

Papilio phrynon, sp. n.

Allied to *P. ucalcyon*, Hewitson: primaries reddish brown, a cream-coloured bifid spot near the apex considerably larger

than in *P. ucalcyon*; a streak in the cell along the median nervure, below which, between the second and third median nervules, is a long angular-shaped cream-coloured spot, which extends almost to the outer margin; a cream-coloured spot about the middle of the inner margin, and a long broad spot joining it above the submedian nervure: secondaries golden brown, crossed above the middle by a wide cream-coloured band, which is much dentated on the outer edge; the inner margin of the wing thickly clothed with orange-yellow hairs. Underside: primaries very similar to the upperside, but paler in colour; secondaries paler than above, the veins all black, the basal portion of the wing deep reddish brown, not crossed by a light-coloured band, as in *P. ucalcyon*; a large black spot on the costal margin and a white dot at the base. Head, antennæ, and thorax black; abdomen brown, with a row of yellow spots on each side; legs black.

Expanse 4 inches.

Hab. Upper Congo (*Mus. Druce*).

This species is allied to *P. ucalcyon*, Hewitson, and *P. auriger*, Butler, but very distinct from either. *P. harpagon*, Grose Smith (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. v. p. 224*), is the same as Mr. Butler's species, and therefore will not stand.

XLII.—*On the Development of the Shoulder-girdle of a Plesiosaur* (*Cryptoclidus oxoniensis*, *Phillips, sp.*) *from the Oxford Clay.* By C. W. ANDREWS, F.G.S., Assistant in the British Museum (Natural History).

THE structure of the pectoral girdle in the Plesiosauria has been the subject of much controversy, and various conflicting views as to the homologies of some of its parts are held. It is not, however, necessary here to recapitulate these different opinions, but for the present purpose it will be sufficient to mention that the chief points in dispute are:—(1) The nature of the anterior ventral bar of the scapula; (2) the homology of the anterior structure, which has been variously regarded as omosternalia or as the clavicular arch.

The abundant Plesiosaurian remains obtained by Mr. Leeds from the Oxford Clay near Peterborough render it possible to describe several stages in the growth of an Elasmosaurian type of pectoral arch, which seem to throw some light on the points at issue. The species, to which the remains here described belong, is the commonest of those found in the locality above